

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Cornell

Theta Chapter takes this means to report an unusually successful year. Now that we have affirmed a good year, we wish to say what we think are some of the conditions that have made the year so satisfactory.

In the first place, it has become the policy of the Chapter to elect men to membership as early in their college course as possible. The benefits to be derived from this procedure are obvious. Men elected early have time, before graduation, to become familiar with each other and to learn to appreciate the advantages of the Fraternity. Our Chapter heartily approves the provision in the new constitution which authorizes the election of first term juniors. If any brother who was elected during his last term in college will but recall his experience, we believe he will readily see the advantage of earlier election.

Another reason for success lies in the fact that the new men have willingly and efficiently supported the administration, and from the further fact that the old men have been in the Chapter long enough to know pretty much what they wish to see realized. They have been members for one, two or even four years, in the case of the graduate students. During this time they have developed a fondness for Phi Delta Kappa which is caught by the new men. We, in this chapter, appreciate this year of virility, for we have suffered in the past from having too few men to carry over from one vear into the next.

Finally, we desire to mention the kind of program we have at our fortnightly meetings. We have historical or biographical papers, and reports of current events. The historical papers covered the period of early Colonial education. The men

who wrote the papers assembled only the more unusual and the more interesting facts concerning the conditions at that time, a procedure that endeared the paper to the hearers. At the present time we are in the midst of a series of biographical sketches. These sketches have replaced the historical papers which we had earlier in the year. The sketches are brief and spicytwo of them in an evening sometimes. To date, we have had Horace Mann, F. A. P. Barnard, and S. G. Howe. Other men of importance are to follow. The concluding part of the program is reports from about three men upon the periodical for which each is responsible. Each man has chosen one of the standard English, French or German educational periodicals. He reads this, and, when his turn comes, he reports upon the things in it which have interested him.

Our Men in the Field.

There are now upon our Chapter roll a total of sixty-seven members. This includes all the men initiated into the Fraternity since the founding of our Chapter in 1911. There are fourteen active (exclusive of faculty members), three honorary members, and fifty associate members.

It is interesting to go through our records and see the various branches of educational work in which our members are engaged. There are five men who have dropped out of educational work, either temporarily or permanently, and have entered different business occupations. One of our brothers has given his services to the cause of England in the great war. He is a citizen of Scotland. Then there are two men concerning whose position we have no knowledge.

The rest of the men are all engaged in some form of educational work. We have three men who are engaged in teaching languages, both modern and ancient, in preparatory schools in various parts of the country. Then there is one man teaching science in a state normal school.

The next largest group of men are engaged in different phases of public school work. In administrative activities we have one secretary of a board of education, one superintendent of schools, and one supervisor of manual arts. There are also two high school principals which should be classed here. Then in the field of high school teaching, there are six men in science work, or mathematics, one teacher of modern languages, one teacher of history, and one teacher of agriculture.

By far the largest number of our

members are in college or university work. In this field we have twenty-two men. Of these it is worthy of notice that nineteen men are teaching courses in education, psychology or philosophy. Most of these men are professors or assistant professors and one is professor emeritus of education. Of the others one is an instructor in physical geography, and the other is full professor and head of a Greek department. Among the professors of education noted above it might be well to mention that three of them are engaged in rural education and are well known in that work. Thus it is seen that, while we do not lack for representatives in many fields of education, still we are particularly well represented in college and university work.

CHAS. J. ROWLAND, Cor. Sec.

Chicago

Chicago has been most unselfishly keeping still and giving other Chapters a chance in print. It is now our duty to let others know we are still alive; in fact, very much alive. Since the first of October the Chapter has added fourteen active members and one associate, Dr. G. D. Bivin of Clark University, Instructor in the School of Education. Six more are due for initiation at the next regular meeting.

Some very interesting programs have been given throughout the year. The lectures have all dealt with practical tests and indicate the way in which education is tending. Professor O. W. Caldwell talked at an early meeting on "School Tests in Science." Professor Caldwell has recently been appointed Director of the Experimental School of the General Education Board in New York and has left to take up his new duties. J. B. Cragun spoke on "Stand-

ard Tests in Music; W. S. Grady on "Reading Tests;" A. R. Gilliland on "The Mental Status of 100 Inmates of the Columbus Workhouse." The data on which this was based were determined by the author from application of Yerkes-Bridges Intelligence Tests and were published recently in the "Journal of Criminology." H. O. Rugg discussed "School Tests in Science" with special application to Algebra.

The program committee announces a complete outline of events for the remainder of the year. These include an initiation, a spring banquet and lectures as follows:

- 1. Beardsley Ruml, "Freshman Tests."
- 2. W. L. Richardson, "The Indianapolis Convention of Manual Training Teachers."
- 3. J. C. Peterson, "Higher Mental Processes in Learning."
 - 4. R. L. Bowen, "Courtis's Work